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Effects of drugs on the permeability of erythrocyte membranes for water

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Abstract

The method of a NMR-relaxation with a paramagnetic doping has been applied to study changes of water permeability of red blood cell membranes under the action of chlorhexidine digluconate and dimephosphone. It is shown that both investigated substances suppress the water permeability of the red blood cell membrane in a dose-dependent manner. Chlorhexidine exerted a half-maximum effect at the concentration of 9 μM and dimephosphone, at 400 μM.